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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital on the
24th May, GEORGE PHILIP WHEELER of
Kowloon Docks, aged 45 years, late of H.M.S.
Aetna.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1911.

It is early days yet to be discussing the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which does not terminate until the year 1915, but we notice that the possibilities in this connection have been receiving some attention in England of late in reference to the question of Sea Power in the Pacific, a subject which is likely to be much discussed by the Imperial Conference. We may be sure that in this discussion something will be heard of the striking speech made last month by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington who remarked that Japan's ambition was not to see the Japanese flag dominate the Pacific, but "to see the ocean hung with the mingled splendours of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun-flag of Japan." The question which will arise in the minds of most English readers of this speech is: Are there to be no Union Jacks in this display of bunting on the Pacific? Apropos of this subject we would like to draw attention to a very interesting paper recently read at the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, who is a well-known authority on Eastern political questions. Ten years ago Mr. Colquhoun published a volume called "The Mastery of the Pacific" in which he reviewed the position of those Powers which for geographic or economic reasons are engaged in the Pacific area, and he declared that in this ocean lay the arena of the

greatest struggles of the future—an opinion which no one was prepared to dispute. In the lecture delivered by him at the Royal United Service Institution Mr. Colquhoun remarked that the theory that the Pacific must be to the twentieth century what the Atlantic was to the eighteenth and early nineteenth is now no longer a novelty, but an accepted fact. The evolution of Japan as a world Power has altered some of the fundamental conditions of the situation of ten years ago. Mr. Colquhoun reminded his audience that in 1901 one still saw in Russia a great land Power, stretching across Asia, established at Vladivostok, and with a possible naval base in open waters further south on the Pacific; one hardly realised then the possibilities of the Japanese navy; and, last and most important of all, one looked upon the Pacific as one of the natural bases of the British navy, and upon the contingent of that navy in the China sea as a dominating factor in the Pacific situation. The conclusions reached by Mr. Colquhoun in his book, were that the United States must play a dominant part in the Pacific, modified by the ambitions of Japan and the well-defended interests of Great Britain, but that, eventually, in the distant future perhaps, the great Russian Colossus, and that extraordinary reserve of manpower known as the Slav peoples, must make a bid for the domination, if not of the world, yet of the continents of Europe and Asia. To-day we find the Colossus, whose aims and ambitions loomed so large, broken and shattered, and for the present discredited in any examination of the possibilities in the Pacific. On the other hand both the United States and Japan have made great progress in the course of a decade in decorating the Pacific with "the mingled splendours of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun-flag." Mr. Colquhoun after remarking in his paper on the great disadvantage which the United States suffers by reason of the fact that she possesses on her Pacific littoral only three natural harbours—at Seattle, San Francisco and Diego—points out that "the United States has displayed considerable forethought in securing, with very little noise, a chain of stepping stones across the Pacific to compensate for her initial disadvantages. Hawaii, Midway Island and Guam lead her by reasonable stages to the Philippines, and although the American nation as a whole was surprised when Dewey sailed into the Manila Bay, there can be little doubt that the acquisition of the Philippines was only another step in the logical expansion of the United States as a world power, for which her most far-seeing statesmen had been preparing. By securing the splendid harbour of Pango-Pango in Samoa she had provided a useful *pièce de terre*, but at the present time she is spending all the resources at the disposal of her War Department (by no means adequate) on the fortification of the Panama Canal and completing the defence of Manila Bay and Subic Bay (Philippines) and Pearl Harbour and Honolulu (Hawaii). The idea is to have well-fortified bases in these insular possessions in order to leave the navy free for effective action. For some time past the United States has been negotiating with Ecuador for the purchase of the Galapagos Islands, whose position will give her great strategic possibilities when the Canal is opened. It is said that these negotiations have fallen through, and it is certain that the United States has had to meet greater difficulties than the cupidity or ambition of Ecuador."

Turning to the other side of the Ocean Mr. Colquhoun dilates upon the emergence of Japan as a naval factor with a navy actually concentrated in its own waters in the Western Pacific, and with all the resources for sea-power—coal, iron, harbours, materiel, and (last, but by no means least) a splendid sea-going population—all absolutely on the spot. Natural advantages, moreover, have been made the most of. Her great and growing Mercantile Marine is an important factor in her sea power, and is part of the machinery. Japan's system of universal service gives her an enormous reserve of trained men, and by her method of automatic conversion from a peace to a war footing she secures the minimum of friction and the maximum speed in mobilization. It appears to the writer that her geographical position makes it inevitable that Japan should dominate the Northern Pacific. At the same time he considers there is possibility of Japanese emigration to the South American continent, where, it is said, they blend well with the present inhabitants. "It is certain that the ambitious Japanese will want to share in the trade expansion of the Pacific littoral. They have been making a close study of the conditions in the South American States. The creation of an economic bond of union, and a greatly increased traffic from Japan on the North-West Pacific to the South-Eastern Pacific littora

of America, are developments to be looked for, which cannot be without their influence on the general situation." Mr. Colquhoun considers that the principal importance of Germany in the Pacific, so far as immediate considerations are concerned, lies in her power of throwing what weight she possesses into the balance in any dispute that may arise, but suggests that a possible reversionary interest in the splendid and (excepting Java) little developed inheritance of Holland in the Dutch East Indies, has also to be considered. Next, China, is considered as a factor in the situation—a factor chiefly important on account of the use which may be made of her by others. "The advantage to any Power in close touch with China of access to her reserves of coal, iron, foodstuffs and sea-going men is obvious, and it is not an advantage ever likely to be possessed by any Occidental Power." Nor do we think it is an advantage likely to be possessed by any Oriental Power other than China herself. Finally Mr. Colquhoun discusses the British position with special reference to the scheme for a Pacific fleet which was the outcome of the last Imperial Conference. Looking at the matter of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, from the Japanese standpoint he considers it difficult to see what she would secure from this, unless she made certain terms which could hardly be accepted by the British Empire as a whole. "Here is the crux of the question. It is not as an island Power, remote, bent on trade, with an overwhelmingly powerful navy, that we should be negotiating, but as a Pacific empire, with great and undeveloped possessions, as yet sparsely populated. The most important factor, when the moment for that negotiation arrives, will be the sea-power which we are able to devote to maintaining the balance in the Pacific, and there is little doubt that, to be efficient we must have at least one, and perhaps two, well provided bases for that over actually in Pacific waters." On the principle that armed strength averts war much more often than it provokes it, we are likely to see very great developments in Naval power in the Pacific despite the treaties of friendship and agreements to arbitrate all arbitrable subjects. And so far as Great Britain is concerned it is hoped the Imperial Conference will work out the problem to a solution worthy of the race and of the Empire for which they are responsible.

The police have been notified that a cash-boy in the employ of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. on Tuesday absconded with \$307.

The three submarines went out yesterday accompanied by a torpedo boat. The *Tamara* goes into dock this week.

A telegram from Singapore appearing in a Peking paper reads:—The British cruiser *Pelorus*, which has arrived here from Hongkong reports passing a large floating island.

On Tuesday evening a number of armed robbers held up the home of a villager at Mataukok and made off with articles valued at \$20.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the generous donation of \$25 to the Funds of the Society from an anonymous donor.

Mr. E. A. Leggatt, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s Station at Hongkong, and now of Shanghai, is a passenger by the *St. Albans* to Australia en route for New Zealand on furlough.

A new regular mail steamer service plying on the Deirou-Tientsin-Chemulpo route is to be opened next month by Messrs. Tanaka & Co., with a grant from the Kwantung Government. A steamer is to be chartered for the service.

This morning being the Festival of the Ascension, the services in St. John's Cathedral will be as follows:—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins and address, 10.30 a.m.; Holy Communion, 11.30 a.m.; Even song and address 4.45 p.m.

An armed robbery was attempted at No. 2, Gresson Street, Wanchai, on Tuesday evening. Some seven or eight Chinese, armed with knives and revolvers, entered the house and attempted to overpower the Indian occupant, who is reputed to be a man of wealth. It would appear that they were disturbed in their work, for all of them left the house hurriedly. Three men were subsequently arrested by a Chinese detective, and will in due course be charged before a Magistrate.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Hewett, Superintendent of the P. & O. Co., presented silver cups to Captain J. W. Evans, and Mr. A. S. Stewart, of the Douglas Steamship Co., in recognition of services rendered in connection with the refloating of the *Somali*, when she went ashore last year in the Min river, at Poochow. Captain Evans (now of the *Haiman*) was at the time temporarily in command of the *Haifan*, and Mr. Stewart was in temporary command of the *Haiman*.

EMPIRE DAY.

CHURCH CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday was Empire Day, but the bleak and rainy weather prevailing robbed the occasion of much of its glory. All outdoor sport had to be cancelled, while indoor celebrations were not as pleasant and successful as they would have been had we been favoured with fine weather.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A special service was held at St. John's Cathedral at 9 a.m. in the morning, and was fairly well attended. The service was primarily for British school children in the Colony, but the congregation included numerous adults. His Excellency the Governor was present, and was attended by Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, Private Secretary. Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education, was also in attendance, as well as the headmasters of many of the Hongkong schools.

The service was conducted by the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thornhill, while the Bishop of Victoria preached the sermon. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. lent material assistance to the choir, and greatly enhanced the effect of the choral part of the service.

His Lordship THE BISHOP, in the course of his address, said that sometimes May 24th was called Victoria Day because it was the birthday of a great Queen, a good and devout lady in whose reign the British Empire was built up to a large extent, and who, by her wisdom did more than anyone else for the formation of that great Empire. The city in which we lived was called after her. That day was also called Empire Day because, on the suggestion of a nobleman who visited Hongkong not very long ago, the birthday of a great Queen was kept throughout the British Empire, and it was a day when we reminded ourselves of the blessings and responsibilities of that Empire. There were just three thoughts which he wanted his hearers to carry away with them. The first was that of gratitude. They had begun their service by thanking God for all His kindness to them. They inherited a great many blessings. They were in that age of the world's history when they could look back and think of the people who had gone before, of kings and queens, of those who had fought our battles, and of the statesmen whose high wisdom had done so much for us, of the great writers, those who had set free the slaves, the great discoverers who made sacrifices in order to open up different parts of the world, of missionaries, and they were there to thank God because all good and perfect gifts came from Him. They were present in the House of God to render praise to Him, and our Gracious King who ruled over this Empire told them that he valued the prayers of God's people to give him great blessing on his Coronation day. The second thought his Lordship had in his mind was sympathy. That day they were in sympathy with all peoples in all parts of the British Empire, and he imagined that over fifty thousand schools and double-hall eight million scholars, boys and girls, would be joining in some such service as this. His third thought was duty. Empire Day was commemorative of the fact that all must do their duty, that they were all made for some purpose, and that the British Empire existed in order that it might do its duty in the whole world.

The service concluded by the band playing the National Anthem.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL SERVICE.
The scholars of the Roman Catholic Schools in Hongkong and Kowloon attended at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning to participate in the commemorative service held there. About 1200 children were present. The Very Rev. Father P. de Maria conducted the service, and his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni assisted in Monetta. After the service of the Holy Mass, "Ave Maria," "O Salutaris," and "Veni Jesus" were rendered, this being followed by an address from his Lordship.

Bishop Pozzoni said:—All over the world in those countries and colonies belonging to Great Britain, and forming what is known as the great British Empire, people of the British race are celebrating to-day as Empire Day. Most, if not all, of you know that the 24th of May is the birthday of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who for her virtues was named Victoria the Good. You will remember how in your history books she is written of as an exceptional woman. She was the mother of the late King Edward VII., now known in history as The Peacemaker, and was the grandmother of King George V. of England, who is so shortly to be crowned. Those of you who have studied the English history know what great changes have been brought about in England and, indeed, throughout the world, during the sixty or more years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Those changes have not only made the British nation greater and more powerful, but it is written in history that they began by making the people better, happier and more virtuous. The reign began with distress and discontent, but guided by good ministers and wise counsellors, not the least of whom was her husband, the Prince Consort, the Queen's reign was the most prosperous of all English reigns. The one influence more than any other that helped to make the nation what it is to-day is, we are told, the good example of Queen Victoria. To her children and to her people she had been a good, loving and kind mother. During her lifetime she was greatly loved, and after her death the affection towards her was so great that the English nation decided to keep her memory green wherever English are to be found by celebrating the 24th of May as Empire Day, first with proper religious service, and then with festivities that will please the hearts of the people. Although many of you do not belong to the British race, we all of us have reason to rejoice with the English nation on so great a day. Now let us pray God to bless His Majesty the King, and with Him all the British nation, so that her flag, which is already so much extended, may be more extended, because we Catholics find a happy shelter under it.

The schools participating in the service were: St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, Anglo-Portuguese School, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point).

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES WELCOMED BY THE
PREMIER.

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Asquith yesterday welcomed the Delegates to the Imperial Conference. In replying the Colonial Premiers gave assurances of their loyalty to the new Sovereign.

PARIS-MADRID AIRSHIP
RACE.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNEY.

LONDON, May 24th.

M. Vedrines, one of the competitors in the Paris-Madrid airship race, has arrived at San Sebastian, having covered 219 miles in 225 minutes.

A SERIOUS DANGER TO
PEACE.

RUSSIAN PROTEST TO TURKEY.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has presented a Note to the Porte pointing out that the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier is a serious danger to peace, and saying that Montenegro's purely defensive measures cannot be regarded as threatening. Russia hopes that the Porte will not delay declaring its sentiments towards Montenegro to be peaceful.

FEZ REACHED.

LONDON, May 24th.

General Moinier's Column, which reached Fez on the 21st instant, found all safe, and entered without firing a shot.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton, in moving the second reading of the Parliament Bill, said he should have grave amendments to propose on questions concerning Foreign Powers, the Crown, Home Rule for Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and other constitutional issues, which cannot be left to a chance majority of the House of Commons.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S
HEALTH.

LONDON, May 24th.

"A message from Vienna states that although it has been officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph is in good health and walking out and transacting business as usual, the summoning of a specialist, Dr. Neussen, to visit His Majesty for attacks of coughing, has caused some anxiety, and has occasioned a depression on the Bourse."

THE "DEVANHA" DELAYED.

We have been informed by the P. & O. S. N. Company that their steamer *Devanha* has been fog-bound on her voyage from Shanghai, and will not arrive in port until late on Friday evening.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency gave an official dinner at Government House on Tuesday night, the guests including:—Mr. Tang Chak Hing, Mr. Tang Yui Shan, Mr. Chin Chau Sam, Mr. Sin Yuen Fai, Mr. Wu Cha Wan, Mr. Yuen Wan Kin, Mr. Wong Ping Sien, Mr. Leung Hok Lin, Mr. Chun Chi Hing, Mr. S. W. Tso, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Chik Yue, Mr. Chan Lok Chus, Mr. Ka Fai Shan, Mr. Leung Pui Chi, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Dr. Maclean Gibson, Mr. A. E. Wood, Rev. H. R. Wells, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. B. James, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. A. W. Grant, Dr. Koch, Mr. Hazeland, Hon. Mr. Brewin and Mr. Clementi.

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[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

YUAN SHIH KAI AND
THE CABINET.

PEKING, May 24th.

The Government, it is semi-officially stated, is negotiating with Yuan Shih Kai with a view to his re-appointment.

Yuan Shih Kai stipulates for a complete withdrawal of the opposition of the Empress Dowager, who is still opposed to his return to power.

The Government tentatively suggests that he should be appointed to the Vice-Presidency of the Cabinet, being evidently desirous of introducing a new political force which will balance the rapidly increasing influence of Sheng Kung Pao, President of the Board of Communications.

The Cabinet is apparently working satisfactorily.

Chinese contend that the Cabinet, in centralising authority, facilitates official business.

A RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY
REVISION.

PEKING, May 24th.

Lu Cheng Hsiang, ex-Chinese Minister to Holland, accompanied by an efficient staff, proceeds shortly to St. Petersburg to negotiate a revision of the Treaty of 1881.

INSURANCE COMPANY RUMOURS.

THE MARINE AND THE PHOENIX.

Another rumour has been floated that the Phoenix Assurance Company is about to amalgamate with the Marine Insurance Company, one of the few remaining pure marine offices in London, but, like its predecessor, it consists of nothing but a tissue of imagination. The Phoenix Company last year gave vent to its inclination for marine risks by starting, in conjunction with another composite office, a marine department, and whatever the future may have in store, it is extremely improbable that just at present any further development in this direction will occur.—The Times.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

On the above subject Mr. Lawrence Tooth writes thus to the *Bangkok Times*:—
Your leader of to-day will indeed have been read with interest by all whom interest or duty inclines to a consideration of the Law of Partnership in this country. It would seem that the Legislative Council of Hongkong has at last laid firm hold of a problem which has for some time exercised the minds of the class in Bangkok just mentioned. I may perhaps be pardoned the remark that the Common Law of England with its usual grasp of the soundest principles dealing with rules of conduct as actually applied in human affairs has for generations held, and had the courage of its opinion, that a man is induced to deal with a private partnership—of the inner workings of which he may in fact be ignorant—not merely by the financial status of the firm, but equally by the individual financial reputations of those whom he knows are members or whom he believes to be members. True it is that it may be urged his belief turns out to be wrongly grounded, but it must be retorted that he who runs no risk will soon have no risk to run. It is amazingly difficult to bring home to one's mind on what fair reasons warrant is found for the Chinese custom of partnership liabilities not merely by the financial status of the firm, but equally by the individual financial reputations of those whom he knows are members or whom he believes to be members. True it is that it may be urged his belief turns out to be wrongly grounded, but it must be retorted that he who runs no risk will soon have no risk to run. It is amazingly difficult to bring home to one's mind on what fair reasons warrant is found for the Chinese custom of partnership liabilities not merely by the financial status of the firm, but equally by the individual financial reputations of those whom he knows are members or whom he believes to be members. 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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDENSED MILK QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, 24th May.

SIR,—We have read Mr. Wilkinson's letter in your issue for to-day and note therefrom, in the first instance, that he has suffered from lack of information as to relative prices of Full Cream Condensed Milk and Skimmed Condensed Milk. In our letter published in your columns yesterday we presumed that Mr. Wilkinson had been given wrong or incomplete information, so that we are glad to have him "say at once" that he has "never been informed by Clients, nor" has he "higher been aware of the actual prices of such articles." Therefore his contention that the Chinese are "well aware that an article for which they pay less than a quarter the price of a somewhat similar article is of vastly inferior quality to the latter," is beside the point, since we have shown that the comparison does not apply to the price of Condensed Skimmed Milk as that of Full Cream Condensed Milk.

Following the reiteration of his "contention," Mr. Wilkinson gets the figures we gave sadly mixed up, but perhaps the simplest way of putting him right on this point is to suggest that he re-peruses our letter in your issue of yesterday. Such re-perusal will further show Mr. Wilkinson that his implied comparison of the daily earnings of Chinese with the price of a tin of milk is erroneous, because it is not necessary for a Chinaman to buy a tin of milk every day of his life.

With these few remarks we propose to leave the price aspect alone.

The instances cited in our former letter have shown that the question of unsuitability of Skimmed Condensed Milk for infant feeding has the attention of the Government in England. Our information in that legislation is still pending.

In South Africa, recognising the disadvantages of Skimmed Milk, the Authorities have put such an Import Duty on it as to render it practically impossible to import it, the duties being—

Full Cream, Duty per 100 lbs. . . . 5s. 2d
Skimmed or Separated, Duty per one lb. . . 6d

As the usual tin of milk weighs roughly one pound, the duties work out as follows:—

Full Cream, Duty per tin, say, three-fifths of a penny.
Skimmed, Duty per tin, sixpence.

The effect, of course, is to make the cost of Skimmed Milk more than that of Full Cream Milk.

In Jamaica, Section 9 of the Adulteration of Foods Law, 1908, reads:—

"Every tin or other receptacle containing Condensed Separated or Condensed Skimmed Milk must bear the label 'machine skimmed milk, unsuitable for feeding infants,' as the case may require, printed in prominent characters, and if any person sells or exposes for sale Condensed Separated or Skimmed Milk in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty in such case not exceeding twenty pounds."

In Trinidad legislation is pending and is practically certain to be enacted to put a prohibitive tariff on milks containing less than 9 per cent. of butter fat.

In some other parts of the world Governments are still more severe. In Cuba, for instance, "the sale of watered, skimmed or adulterated milk is prohibited."

In conclusion, the matter may be safely left in the hands of the Government after consultation with its Medical Advisers.—We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

BRADLEY & CO.,

General Representatives,
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.,
for Hongkong and South China.

THE PLAGUE AND SOYA BEANS.

A report on the probable effect of the plague on the bean trade of Manchuria has been received from the British Acting Consul at Peking, and appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*. It is stated that probably no great influence will be felt during the present season. So far as can be ascertained, the total export of beans and bean cake has been larger this year than last, in spite of adverse conditions, but the trade has been practically limited to the ports of Japan and South China, Europe taking some 7,000 tons only, as compared with 226,000 tons during the corresponding period of last season. The Harbin bean has been selling at 10s. per ton cheaper than the Southern bean. This season's large export to Southern China has caused considerable surprise in view of the high prices which have ruled throughout. According to Mr. Horne, it is in the coming season and possibly in the one following that the real effect of the plague will be felt. It is already time for beginning to prepare the land for next season's crop; labour, however, is scarce, and the quarantine restrictions in Shanghai and Manchuria will probably result in a great reduction of coolie immigration at a time when it is most essential. There are large stocks of beans still in the country, but the farmers will not be persuaded to bring them in, and, owing to the exceptionally mild winter that is just closing, the roads will break up earlier than usual, with the result that these stocks will for the most part be held over until next winter, at the expense of considerable loss from imperfect storage.

REVIVAL IN SHIPBUILDING.

A Newcastle message states that there is unusual activity in Tyne shipbuilding on both sides of the river. In most of the principal yards every berth is full, except at Elswick, where only one battleship is being built at present. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have so many important contracts in hand that the firm will be busy for a long time ahead. Some 80 vessels are in course of construction on the Tyne, and new orders continue to arrive every week. The northern coal trade is also exceedingly good.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 24.

THE CORONATION.

The arrangements for the Coronation time are not entirely concerned with pomp and circumstance; there is a pleasant vein of human interest in at least one event connected with the great pageant of next June. This is the great feast King George is to give to the children at the Crystal Palace. There will be a hundred thousand guests, so it will be far and away the greatest gathering of all the period of celebration. It was the Royal intention at first to entertain all the scholars in the schools managed by the Education Committee of the London County Council, but re-fection showed that many were too tender in years for such an enterprise, and even the automatic selection of children above a certain age presented an insuperable difficulty, for there would then be more guests than could be accommodated. So a plan was devised to select children over twelve, so that there could be no charge of favoritism afterwards to stain the fête with jealousy. First of all, the authorities will find out the number of scholars at each school, and then so many winning numbers will be allotted to each place, in strict proportion to the number of scholars. These winning numbers will be placed in a hat along with sufficient blanks to make the exact number of scholars in attendance, and then there will be a drawing till the winning numbers are all produced. In that way about three out of every four possible guests will be accommodated.

How to organise this juvenile army so as to avoid very serious confusion was the next problem, and that has been settled by an ingenious plan of numbers and initials. The metropolitan railways are co-operating to run special children's trains right through to the Crystal Palace, without changes, so that the transit arrangements have been reduced to the maximum point of simplicity. Then the children will be divided into red, blue, yellow, white and green divisions; each division consisting of regiments, alphabetically designated, and each regiment sub-divided into sections of thirty children with a teacher in charge. On each child's breast will be a coloured badge with a letter and a number, denoting the regiment and division to which they belong, while every teacher will have a badge marking the division, regiment, and the number of children under their charge. The first division to arrive at the Crystal Palace will have half an hour's entertainment, then a scene from the Pageant of Empire, and then refreshments, when a Coronation mug will be handed to each; and the divisions that follow will have similar amusements, till they are all in the grounds. After the King and Queen and distinguished guests will review the whole imposing throng of patriotic and joyous little folk. All over the country similar treats are being arranged, with food, fireworks and fun as the ingredients of the happy day in the home-land.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Though Sir Matthew Nathan has denied the statement of the *Jewish Chronicle* that he is to give up the Secretaryship of the Post Office and succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt, the report still holds on tenaciously, and it may be that the denial only means that the statement is premature. Anyway, it is generally agreed that the appointment would be an excellent one, for Sir Matthew has done excellent service as an administrator and is one of a distinguished trio of brothers. Should the rumour materialise in fact, it will be the second time in history after a lapse of four thousand years, that a Jew will take a prominent part in the government of Egypt. I understand that the Government were especially impressed by the way in which Sir Matthew handled affairs of Natal before going to the General Post Office.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

There is no doubt about it, the alien is not having a good time just now and fewer voices than ever are being heard on his behalf on either side of the House. True, there is a fairly general desire to maintain the reputation of England as a harbour of refuge for what I may perhaps call genuine political refugees fleeing from despotism, but almost everyone is tired of the way the mere criminal comes oring in with the declaration that he is merely the victim of cruel bureaucracy in Russia or elsewhere. In some directions I am afraid the outcry is apt to give the alien a superficial claim to martyrdom, and the result may be in some cases to aid him in the long run rather than extirpate him and his doctrines.

THE NORMANS.

Take those cheerful missionaries from Utah, the Mormons. I haven't a word to say for them especially as I have lately been to Utah and am convinced there are many polygamous households there. I saw, in fact, some houses in the hills with several chimneys, and was informed that each chimney represented a wife for each wife had her own fire-side, and many older fashioned Mormons, in defiance of the State laws, had three or four wives. But here we have roused a great outcry, especially in the North of England, and it is already on the verge of riotous proceedings, under the approval of half a dozen right reverend bishops and dignitaries of several denominations. Every day or so Home Secretary Mr. Winston Churchill has to answer questions on the Mormons and the intentions regarding them, but all he can say is that he has ordered an inquiry and will take steps as soon as they are justified. But he simply cannot do anything at present, for these missionaries and elders do not profess polygamy in this realm. I was told in Salt Lake City that two thousand missionaries go out every year and two thousand return, all paying their own expenses on the tour. They are mostly

young and earnest fellows enough, and they are certainly adept at inducing women to depart for Utah, by what pleas I know not. I met also some Manchester women in Utah who had made their way to the Mormon headquarters by way of New Zealand and Hongkong. They told me they were happy. But though Lancashire continues to be a fine ground for proselytising, the people of the County Palatine are not pleased about it and broken heads are looked for soon. And what wonder, when we have Father Bernard Vaughan saying that "every Mormon should be taken by the scruff of the neck, rushed across the country and dropped into the sea," and Church of England parsons are serving Mormon elders with seven days' notice to quit on pain of chastisement.

LEGISLATING AGAINST ALIENS.

And now, not only has Mr. Winston Churchill had an Aliens Bill sent to a Standing Committee after a second reading in the House, but Mr. Goulding, a Conservative member, has put a rather more drastic measure forward, and it has been awarded the same advancement, though the majority for the second reading was only twenty-five. Mr. Goulding's Bill finds its chief argument in the Sidney Street affair recently, when two "alien desperadoes" held at bay for six hours a thousand police and soldiers armed with machine-guns, magazine rifles and revolvers. It is a frankly protectionist measure and seeks to graft the foreign system of registration on to our alien system. If it goes through to the statute book, any ship containing a single alien must be inspected; no alien must carry a pistol longer than nine inches, and all aliens must be paid a wage at least equal to a minimum fixed by the Trade Boards. That last clause led to some opposition from staunch Conservatives like Sir Frederick Stanbury, Mr. Balfour's colleague in the representation of the City. The chief opposition came from Mr. Booth, the Liberal member for Pontefract, who said a great deal had been said about aliens as "human refuse," but if the term were correct it should be remembered that the "human refuse" was not confined to the East End; it was in the West End, battenning on vice far above the poverty line. Other members used the argument that the Englishman abroad was in a better position than the American; for instance, in China, because America had passed a lot of exclusion laws like the one it was sought to place on the statute book of England. Persistent efforts continue to be directed in Liverpool and other ports against the Chinese, but Mr. Churchill states that the figures prove a very small resident colony of Chinese in any port in England and hardly any Chinese women, though, of course, there are a large number of Chinese sailors passing in and out all the time.

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF CHINA.

In the May issue of the *Century Magazine* there is an interesting article by Professor Alsworth Ross on the "Industrial Future of China." In the course of it he says there are three possibilities of a "yellow peril." One is the possibility of the swamping of the slow-multiplying, high-wage, white societies with the overflow that is bound to come when China has applied Western knowledge to the saving of human life. This is real, and imminent, and nothing but the concerted policy of exclusion can avert it. Another is the overwhelming of the white peoples by colossal armies of well-armed and well-drilled yellow men who, under the inspiring lead of some Oriental Bonaparte, will first expel the Powers from Eastern Asia, and later overrun Europe. The third "yellow peril" is the possibility of an industrial conquest of the West by the Orient. Contemplating the diligence, sobriety, and cleverness of the Chinese, in connection with their immense numbers and their low standard of comfort, some foresee a manufacturing China, turning out great quantities of iron, steel, implements, ships, machinery and textiles at an incredibly low cost, and therewith driving our goods out of the neutral markets and obliging our working men, after a long disastrous strike with their employers, to take a Chinese wage or starve. Against such a calamity the industrial nations will be able to protect themselves neither by immigration barriers nor by tariff walls. I leave those comments to you who are on the spot, adding only the comment of a very clever Chinese observer with whom I dined—I omit the name because of the importance of the individual in China—a night or two ago. We were talking of the Yellow Peril from the military point of view. "No," said the Chinaman promptly and decisively, "there will be no army of aggression. All that China will ever do will be to maintain an army for defence. You cannot shake off the ethical teaching of centuries so easily as that."

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

The intention of the German Government to extend the practice of having Commercial Attachés at all its Embassies abroad—it has had them at the principal ones since 1898—has roused Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., and others to urge the same departure for England. A Bill is in preparation that may be introduced presently to reform the Consular Service. Mr. Norton Griffiths denies any complicity in this legislation, but he is emphatic in his opinions as to the need for an improvement by diplomatic action. He thinks the action should come through the Chambers of Commerce and then the M.P.s interested in the reform would have their hands strengthened in co-operating with the Board of Trade. "Take, for example," he says, "China or Brazil, or any country where England and Germany alike have great trade interests. As things stand at present the technical adviser of Germany will get to know the technical men at the head of the different departments upon whose recommendation orders and contracts are given out. And being in close

contact he will tell the gentlemen in question that German plant or manufactures are the best. The Germans have, in fact, brought the securing of trade down to a science, and if we are going to proceed in our haphazard way we shall go on losing more and more of our foreign trade. One has only to visit such countries as South America to realise how hopelessly we are sinking into the background as regards getting our fair share of the trade of the Continent. Our diplomatic service in this direction requires the most serious attention. But it is a most complex undertaking, except through the careful appointment of men to study the way we can improve its organisation, so as to secure the advancement of British trade and commerce. For instance, a Minister representing France or Germany will go out of his way and consider it his duty to interview any Minister of the Government so as to influence trade in the direction of his country. The ordinary experience of the British representative is that he is referred to the Consul when questions of commerce are discussed. Now, the Minister of a foreign Government will at once agree to see the chief representative of a particular country, if there is one in that town or city; but it is with great difficulty that he will be persuaded to see the Consul—and even if the Consul is granted an interview, he, as a rule, carries very little weight. Our Ministers do not appear from my personal experience, to be authorised or instructed to take as much interest in our commercial advancement as the Ministers of foreign countries. To secure work they have to get behind the scenes and know what is contemplated; and I look upon the appointment by Germany of these technical advisers as an invaluable aid to the trade and commerce of that country."

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOURS.

SUCCESS OF A NEW PROCESS.

The secret of taking and printing photographs in colour—a possibility sought after so eagerly by photographers as the Philosophers' Stone by the alchemists of old—seems now to have been achieved. At the Dover Street studio last month a *Daily Chronicle* representative was shown a number of photographs of well-known people in which the most delicate tints of eyes and cheeks and hair, of jewels and lace and silks, had been reproduced on paper, sensitised by an entirely new process, so as to be an exact facsimile of the actual colours seen by the eye of the camera. "Although coloured plates of a kind have already been produced," the inventor, Mr. Hamburgher, told our representative, "I can claim that this is the first time that a true colour-photograph has been printed upon one and the same sheet of paper without any touching up or 'transmuting.' Hitherto colour photographs have been reproduced by the three-colour process—the primary colours, red, yellow and blue, being laid one on the top of another and blending into one something that will pass for the real picture. With the method, however, it was hardly ever possible to get a pure black or a pure grey. This we have managed to achieve. It does not explain the exact way it is done, as it is a patent, but the result is a photograph that can be true even to the most delicate tints of the human face. I have already been produced, and indeed cannot lie. With the method, however, it was hardly ever possible to get a pure black or a pure grey. This we have managed to achieve. It does not explain the exact way it is done, as it is a patent, but the result is a photograph that can be true even to the most delicate tints of the human face. I have already been produced, and indeed cannot lie. With the method, however, it was hardly ever possible to get a pure black or a pure grey. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PAGES CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. 10th 11th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Donnell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 20th, to SATURDAY, 27th inst., inclusive.

W. S. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [743]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 26th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by Bills of Lading with the endorsement by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. [15]

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, at 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1911, when the following Special Resolutions will be submitted:

1. That GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the partners in the Firm of Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SEPH and FENWICK, of Hongkong, be appointed Liquidators, with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such Liquidators.

The above Resolutions if passed will require confirmation at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [740]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1911. Pictures made of used Stamps, Note Papers and Envelopes with Hongkong Views.

Inspection Invited. [544]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED—EX-ENGLISH MAIL.
YOU WILL FIND OUR RANGE INCOMPARABLE

FOR QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICES.

NEW FASHION STYLE BATHING DRESSES AND CAPS.

White Lace Striped Muslin, Printed Dress Voiles, White Swiss Embroidered Muslin, Robe Muslin, White Embroidered Striped Dress, Muslin, White Fancy Shirting, Macarised Stripe Fancy Voiles, "The Elite" Stripes Dress Fabrics, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES LADIES' STOCKINGS:—
Plain Finest Macao Lisle Black, Tan, High Spliced and Double Sealed.

Plain Finest Side Silk Clor Lisle Black, Tan, Lace.

Plain Silk Black Stockings.

Lace
Also Boys and Girls' Best Values.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [38]

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANY

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip Certificate with respect to 3 Shares numbered 6662/6664 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Mrs. MARIA PEREIRA MARQUES (deceased), of Macao, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 2nd June, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said Mrs. MARIA PEREIRA MARQUES (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [731]

WANTED

WANTED.

AN Experienced LADY TEACHER for Young Lady unacquainted with the English language. State terms; number of lessons given per week, hours, etc.

Apply to—
"118,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [736]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply—
"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

NOTICE.

COMPRADORE REQUIRED.

AN European Firm requires a COMPRADORE of good standing for its Canton Branch. Salary \$100,000 at the least in Hongkong Property or cash. Apply in writing marked "COMPRADORE" to

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [532]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOTS Nos. 60 and 69, containing 72,450 and 13,770 square feet, respectively, and situated at the junction of Barker Road with Magazine Gap. Site prepared ready for building upon.

For Particulars, apply to—
E. D. KOTTEWALL,
Care of F. P. TALATI,
100 House Street.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [708]

A Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to—
"HOTEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENNIS" 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandahs; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Gravel Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOT 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST, Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—
G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

Revised by the MEMBERS.

PRICE \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS

has the pleasure to announce that

"THE FOLLIES"

WILL GIVE A

FINAL PERFORMANCE

TO-MORROW NIGHT (FRIDAY), MAY 26TH.

When NEW SONGS, DUETS and CONCERTED NUMBERS will be introduced. This will positively be the LAST APPEARANCE in HONGKONG of THE FOLLIES, as they embark on Saturday, May 27th, for India and South Africa.

Plans at MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911. [737]

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

STEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS: From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5.37 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [608]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, STEEL, and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, KING LOONG STREET (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [565]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA OCHI, MURABE, YOSHINOTANI HOJO, KAMADA, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, KOFU, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, KOBÉ, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS—
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. CHANG & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. BORNEO Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
Y. SHIBUYA,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [635]

TO LET

TO LET.

WM. POWELL, LTD., will have To Let, about October next, in their New Premises, Des Vaux Road, near the New Law Courts, a number of Well-Appointed Rooms suitable for Offices and Chambers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Lift, &c.
Plan can be seen on application to—
WM. POWELL, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [619]

TO LET

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 6, Ioa House Street, suitable for Office and/or Dwelling purposes.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [707]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL.

GODOWNS in Masons Lane good for storage of Wines and other Articles, Rent moderate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [627]

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices, Ground and First Floor.

Apply—
"REX,"
Post Office Box 413.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [687]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East.

"CREGGAN," 39, The PEAK. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

ELEGANTLY Furnished and arranged Flat To Let. Cool and every convenience. Spacious Verandah, Fine Views back and front. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—
"LUXURY,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [722]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shops) Opposite the Post Office. NO. 29, D'AGUILAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., Ltd. For Particulars, Etc.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT,
Same Address.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Clinton Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road, furnished.

No. 18, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shops).

The "YRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE.—For Crest, at Peak, commanding a magnificent View of the Harbour and adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

NO. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [626]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. E. HALLIWAX, Esq.) From 1st May, 1911.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. "Y. Z." Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS MACHINERY and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY,

the 2nd June, 1911, Commencing at 10 A.M., at the Godowns situated in Wild-dell, Wanchai,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HIGH-CLASS MACHINERY, &c.

Comprising:—
DUPLEX MARINE OIL ENGINE with auxiliary starting motor, complete (suitable for tug or lighter), 2 STEAM SET GENERATORS (115 volts, 465 and 374 amp).

PLANCAHIRE DYNAMO and ELECTRIC CO.'s GENERATORS (25 and 500 volts), VERTICAL ENGINE, KIRCHNER'S BAND SAWING MACHINE, PANEL PLANING MACHINE, and WOOD TURNING LATHE, DRILLING MACHINE, CONCRETE BLOCK MAKING MACHINES, Gault's DUPLEX and "CHALLENGE" PUMPS, Klein's HAND PUMPS and RETAINING and FOOT VALVES, Alex. Young's HORIZONTAL BOILER FEED DUPLEX PUMPS, PRESSURE GAUGE TESTING PUMP, PISTON PUMP, HORSE GEARS, INCUBATOR, 14 1/2 amp, 3100 SEARCHLIGHT, PORTABLE WARE, HOUSE CRANES, VACUUM CLEANERS, GAS PLANT, 3 ARMOURD HOSE, CAST IRON GATE VALVES, BRASS GLOBE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, &c., &c.

A QUANTITY OF ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, viz. WIRES, CABLES and LEAD COVERED WIRE, SHIP'S FITTINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection orders on application, Now on View.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [729]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [12]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCE BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,000,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (21,031,500)
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (2,229,528)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,
SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 3 1/2 per annum.
6 months 3 1/4 " do.
3 months 3 1/4 " do.

C. WOLDENHOF, Manager,
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

SPEECHES BY MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BALFOUR.

"A VICTORY FOR THE POWER OF REASON."

The following summary of the recent meeting at the Guildhall, telegraphically reported at the time by Reuters, is taken from *The Times*:—

Important speeches were made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour at a great meeting at the Guildhall yesterday in support of President Taft's proposal of a Peace Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

At noon, when the meeting began, the interior of the Guildhall presented a striking spectacle. The Lord Mayor, who presided, had on his right the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister, and on his left Mr. Balfour, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Halsbury. On the platform and among the audience were many well-known statesmen, politicians, and business men, and at the lower end of the hall stood some hundreds of the general public.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was remarkable inasmuch as there were represented all divisions of opinion and all sections of the British Empire. A very special duty rested upon them to see that the perpetration of such a crime against civilization as war between England and America was made impossible.

Mr. Asquith then proposed the following resolution:—

This meeting of the citizens of London, representatives of His Majesty's Dominions Overseas and religious and civil bodies assembled in the Guildhall, cordially welcomes the proposal of the President of the United States of America in favour of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world.

Mr. Asquith said that it was no exaggeration to say that they were in the Guildhall that day to record the most signal victory of their time in the international sphere of the power of reason and the sense of brotherhood. Such a compact as was suggested between the two English-speaking peoples had no ulterior political purpose. It was not even an alliance aggressive or defensive. It simply meant that within the vast area for which as States Great Britain and America were severally responsible war was ruled out as the possible arbiter of conceivable differences. Should such an agreement be made, it would have been a landmark in the history of mankind in its significance for the onward progress of humanity.

Mr. Balfour, in seconding the motion, said he rejoiced at having an opportunity of furthering a cause which through his whole political life had been so near his heart and the progress of which he would leave no stone unturned to further. He believed that the great mass of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic was in favour of this movement, and if the skill of statesmen and diplomats was able to embody it in the formula of a treaty there was no danger of the two great contracting parties, in moments of stress and temptation, endeavouring to break away from it. But Great Britain would never be able to get rid of her responsibilities by any mere treaty with the English-speaking communities of the world. For this reason, among the infinite blessings which would follow upon the carrying out of such a treaty, he did not regard any immediate fruit in the reduction of armaments as a thing to which they could confidently look for.

After Mr. Balfour's speech the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously amid loud cheering.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London was then proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and seconded by Archbishop Benson. It was supported by the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and Sir Joseph Ward, and was carried with acclamation.

MODERN BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL.

Amid the vicissitudes of British trade during the last quarter of a century, Liverpool still maintains the proud position of the first port of the United Kingdom in the value of her exports. In the import trade London alone exceeds her. Millions of pounds sterling have been expended upon other ports and new trade has sprung up in various parts of the country in towns which might be regarded as competing with Liverpool, but the facts show that in spite of this apparent diversion of trade Liverpool has never once hesitated to keep abreast of the times in the struggle for the premier commercial position of the greatest commercial country in the world. Of the 1,212 millions sterling of exports and imports which Great Britain can point to as "business done" last year Liverpool's share was 10 per cent. in proportion, which, according to the statistics of previous years, is in the neighbourhood of one-fifth. It has only been accomplished by meeting the new requirements of modern trade with the determination not to be outdone in furnishing, regardless of the cost, necessary for the larger type of ships, more expeditious transfer of cargoes, and increased railway arrangements.

Whatever other ports may have accomplished in the way of inaugurating new docks and the most recent machinery for operating them, Liverpool has matched her competitors—new and old alike—in the enlargement of her existing arrangements, the adoption of modern machinery, and in the improvement of her business methods. Her activities have indeed been increasing. There have been times during this period when Liverpool has apparently been hard hit, but the courage and enterprise of her shipowners and merchants have never faltered, and the city of the Mersey has turned the first decade of the new century as strong in ships, as great in commerce, and as magnificent in the magnitude of her vast system of docks and wharves and warehouses as she has ever been in the past.

The advance of Liverpool has not been simply a material progress. She has developed greatly from an architectural point of view and has become a handsome city. Suburbs have sprung up in many directions, parks have been created, the health and convenience of the inhabitants have been considered, and the lives of the people improved at almost every point. Civic pride has made of Liverpool a vastly different place from what she was a generation ago. She has a magnificent system of public schools, and an excellent system of public parks. Science has taken a strong hold of the community, and investigations, such as those relating to tropical diseases and other subjects of vital importance to commerce and trade, have attained a distinctive reputation in Liverpool that cannot be found elsewhere. In all good works, whether in the sphere of education, religion, philanthropy, science, the arts, or music, Liverpool will be found close to the capital city of the Empire. Her public-spirited citizens are liberal

supporters of all movements that have for their objects the improvement of civil life. It would be impossible in a short sketch to give an adequate idea of the lofty ambitions and strong moral tone of all classes of people. It may be seen in the beautifying of the city, in the establishment of every kind of educational institution, and in the high character and patriotism of her responsible citizens. Liverpool, in short, has a life and responsibility of her own vastly different from that which existed in the days when anastomosing fortresses were the chief occupation of her merchants.—*The Times*.

COSTERS ABLAZE WITH DIAMONDS.

EAST-END "SOCIETY" IN GORGEOUS APPAREL.

There was a very brilliant affair at the Limehouse Town Hall last night. It was the annual banquet and ball of the Costermongers' and Street-vendors' Union.

No one must imagine that these costermongers of the East End were at all like those picturesque fellows who figure in Albert Chevalier's songs and music-hall turns. There was not a single man in "pearlies." Not one of them wore a red scarf round his neck; not one of the lady costers was dressed in velveteen or red plush.

On the contrary, this hall at Limehouse might have been a smartly in Park Lane. There were large numbers of Jewish gentlemen and ladies, in the most fastidious attire, and diamonds blazed upon the fingers and on the spotless shirt-fronts of these distinguished members of society in Limehouse, who may be seen on working-days outside the stalls in the Whitechapel Road.

There was a dazzling scene of splendour when the ballroom (decorated with the emblem of Euphrosyne) was thronged with enthusiastic dancers. The costumes of the coster ladies were quite wonderful. It was delightful to see those blonde or raven-haired young Jewesses cross the polished floor in hobble skirts of shimmering silk and golden slippers with high heels. Some of them wore ropes of pearls upon their luxuriant tresses. From their little white cars hung precious gems. Paquin would have envied the elegance and style of some of these Limehouse "creations."

The dear old mothers of the young ladies were even more richly dressed—in very light-fitting gowns of sumptuous velvet and in creamy silks that showed the outline of their corsets to great advantage.

It was these elderly ladies who blazed most luridly with diamonds. Their fingers—hard working, toil-worn fingers that are very nimble over the stalls down Whitechapel and Limehouse way—were almost stiff with jewelled rings. It was difficult to believe that they were not actresses. It was harder still to realize that they were costermongers!

A HINT TO THE WEST-END.

But, as one of them explained, these Jewish costers have rich relations who for a special night like this will lend their trinkets and their wardrobes very generously. There are also costumiers' shops down East where, for a few shillings, a lady may hire an evening dress or where a pretty girl may obtain, for a small fee, a party frock, calculated to cause the envy of all her friends. It is a most convenient custom, worthy of the serious attention of Society ladies further west.

Here and there at the banquet last night one saw the true coster type. Here and there one of the boys wore a plastered, and in the middle of his forehead. Now and again one heard a voice hoarse with shouting, and the market of the highways. But these costers were all aristocrats, with white waistcoats and polite speech.

Not one of them engaged in a sparring match with a rival across the dinner-table. Not one took off his coat and danced a break-down on the table-cloth. They drank their champagne solemnly. They were all as decorous and dull as City aldermen.

The truth is that the coster of the old type has disappeared with other picturesque figures of London life. "Little Jewry," "Bobbin's," who live in the suburbs and invite distinguished guests to their club dinners, the coster has become bodiless. Last night he, too, had distinguished guests at the high table—among them being the Hon. Harry Lawson, Dr. Addison, M.P., and other public men, who indulged in the usual speeches.

THE "INSPECTOR-GENERAL" OF THE FAR EAST.

Under this caption the *Poll Mall Gazette* says:—

There is probably no conspicuous public servant now alive who has been so consistently "retiring" as Sir Robert Hart, and a veteran of his rich vein of Irish humour will see that the jest is no disparagement to his well-known modesty. Long years of service and delicate health, and the way in which he has outdistanced all present by staying on through critical times, have given rise to many rumours at one time or another that his high and honourable connection with the Chinese Government was about to cease. It is fifty-seven years since he entered the Consular service in China, and forty-eight since he entered on the onerous post of Inspector-General of her Customs; and it is only now that he announces his resignation, with a prospect of its being accepted.

It is not his long career of honours and titles, but the way in which an alien temperament has dealt with the most onerous of duties in a land like China that is Sir Robert's claim on our remembrance. He has kept an even balance between the interests of his employers and the claims of many contending nations from this side of the world, and in a land where routine very nearly resembles what we regard as chaos, Sir Robert has laid down an admirable system, devoid of fear, favour, or corruption. Repeatedly he has brought consummate tact to bear on situations strained to the breaking point by the late Empress Dowager, and age did not prevent him from taking his share of duty in the siege of the Legations. Altogether, he remains an outstanding instance of our genius for ruling in out-of-the-way places, and, having won the proverbial "sandals of patience" so many years, we hope he will wear the slippers of rest for many more.

NEW COMMANDER OF U.S. FLEET.

Rear-Admiral J. B. Murdock, the new Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco recently by the T.K.K. steamer *Nippon-naru*. The Admiral was attended by Lieutenants Bagley and Cannon, the last-named officer being accompanied by his wife and daughter. Admiral Murdock was to embark on the flagship *Saratoga* at Yokohama last Friday to relieve Rear-Admiral Hubbard, who leaves for home by the *Tenyo-maru* on the 23rd instant. Admiral Murdock has already visited the East twice—twenty years ago, then in 1908 on the occasion of the arrival of Admiral Sperry's Fleet.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over China and S. Japan. The area of low pressure remains over S.W. China, and a depression appears to be approaching Manchuria from the Westward. Pressure continues relatively high over the Yellow Sea.

Unsettled weather must still be expected over the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... (E. and S.E. winds, moderate.)

Formosa Channel... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoeks... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

S. and variable winds; squally, thunder showers.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Linde str. *Eagery* left Shanghai on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst. a.m.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMTGO, German str., 822, W. Langschwager, 23rd May—Pakhoi 21st May, General and Pige—Jensen & Co.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,005, Chr. Kumpel, 21st May—Bangkok 14th Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 22nd May—Shanghai 18th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BLOOMFORD, British str., 1,958, J. B. Pattison, 6th May—Singapore 30th April, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sombill, 20th May—Sundakau 16th May, Timber and General—Molchers & Co.

CANTON, Swedish str., 2,180, J. M. Renstrom, 17th May—Gottemburg and Antwerp 27th May, General—Olof Wijk & Co.

CHITUM, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Jamieson, 23rd May—Shanghai 20th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHOISING, German str., 1,021, F. Bruhn, 17th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTAI, German str., 1,195, W. Roher, 23rd May—Bangkok 12th and Swatow 22nd May, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,132, H. Ipland, 24th May—Pulo Lant, General—Jensen & Co.

ELAX, British str., 2,571, Milner, 12th May—Shanghai 8th May, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FERNANDEZ HERMANOS, American str., 461, E. Sison, 20th May—Manila 16th May, Sugar—

ISIDORE PONS, American str., 1,027, F. Xandora, 7th May—Manila 3rd May, Barretto—Ordo.

KASHIMO, British str., 1,144, C. Laver, 22nd May—Chinking 17th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KEONGWAI, German str., 1,115, J. Kihler, 7th May—Singapore 1st May—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA, American str., 5,551, J. W. Sandevy, 19th May—San Francisco 18th April, Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,459, E. Anders, 21st May—Hankow 10th May, Ground nuts and Rials—Hamburg America Line.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,450, J. A. Martin, 22nd May—Saigon 18th May, General—Man Fat & Co.

LIANAN, British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams, 15th May—Shanghai 12th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LYERMOON, German str., 1,238, v. Pilgrim, 12th May—Saigon 9th May, Rice and General—Hamburg America Line.

MARIE, German str., 1,200, H. Schalkter, 22nd May—Saigon 10th May, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

MERAPI, British str., 1,480, E. Uhlal, 5th May—Samarang and Singapore 29th April, Sugar—Chinese.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, H. S. Smith, 23rd May—San Francisco 26th April, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

NORD, Norwegian str., 730, G. Haraldson, 23rd May—Touane 20th May, General and Rice—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,334, R. Mute, 18th May—Shanghai 5th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PIRANAN, German str., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff, 23rd May—Bangkok via Kolschlag 16th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RYOGA, Norwegian str., 3,459, E. Meyer, 4th May—Portland and Moji 28th April, Flour and Coal—Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.

SABINE, RICKMER, Dutch str., 575, D. E. Boers, 22nd May—Foolow, 20th May, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SAINT KILDA, British str., 2,469, John Lewis, 10th May—Barry 25th March, Coal—Ordo.

SELENA, British str., 3,127, Stratton, 1st May—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

SEXTA, German str., 992, N. Jensen, 23rd May—Bangkok 14th May, Rice—Chinese.

SIBIR, Russian str., 2,179, Lorenzen, 10th May—Moji 4th May, Coal—Bradley & Co.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 2,293, Lagary, 3rd May—Singapore 27th April, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 23rd May—Haiphong 21st May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMPAI, British str., 515, H. T. Howart, 18th May—Swatow 17th May, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

TATKINI, Dutch str., 1,000, H. Koops, 23rd May—Java and Manok 17th May, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

TIMAT, Dutch str., 4,500, J. P. Scholles, 15th May—Manassar, 6th May, Coal—Java-China-Japan Line.

TIPIANAN, Dutch str., 2,444, Nap, 21st May—Amoy 23rd May, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,172, Berthelsen, 3rd May—Bangkok via Holbow 24th April, Rice—China-Siam S. N. Co. Ltd.

WINGANG, British str., 1,517, T. Lo Lishman, 23rd May—Manila 20th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, Jame White, 12th May—New York 20th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

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HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANSHAN"	On 29th May, 4 P.M.
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These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Service, U.S. Consular, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.

PERIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERIA First Class. SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via New York £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Boyd	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-10-0, "
"	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	" 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES.

via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June	S.S. SACHSEN ... 25th May
S.S. SILVIA ... 19th June	S.S. BAYERN ... 27th May
S.S. HELLAS ... 20th June	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July	S.S. ARCADIA ... 5th June
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. PREUSSEN ... 28th July	S.S. FREIENFELS ... 9th June
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SCANDIA ... 23rd June
	FOR NEW YORK:
	S.S. VANDALIA ... 2nd June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 27th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 29th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 2nd June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS

CAPTAIN

LEAVING.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.

"HAIRANG" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 28th May, at 10 A.M.

* The s.s. "Haitan" will not call at Swatow.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fouchow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino, ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson,	7,000 9,000	{ WED'DAY, 7th June, at Daylight { WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards,	7,682	{ SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka, TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda,	7,000 7,300	{ TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M. { TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000 6,000	{ FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon { THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki, TOSA MARU Capt. Noma,	7,000 6,000	{ TUESDAY, 30th May, { WED'DAY, 7th June, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Tenoraka,	6,000 5,000	{ WED'DAY, 7th June, { WED'DAY, 7th June.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. * Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

14-40] T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—15, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON. E.C. 6E2

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,069	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TANSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.
BEER.

"Just Try It"

PET. WILH. KROMMES ELBERFELD.

SILK RIBBONS,
IMITATION SILK RIBBONS.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

C. G. BODEN & SOHNE,

GROSSROHRSDORF, i/Sa

BRACES AND BELTS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hoehl

Extra Dry
goût américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Delhi, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1.00 p.m. and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 19th April, and for despatch overland on the 26th of April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai	Lyons...	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tokyo...	Thursday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Afghanistan...	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai...	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Delhi...	Thursday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan...	Friday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai...	Friday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Jessellton, Kaituma and Sandakan	Borneo...	Saturday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	St Albans...	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Typanas...	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sungkiang...	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow at 5 p.m.		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Wingsang...	Saturday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haitan...	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Korea...	(on Saturday, 27th inst.) Letters ... 9.00 A.M. (on Sunday) Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M. Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M. Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M. Thursday, 1st, 10.00 A.M. Friday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M. Saturday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M. Sunday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang...	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Chofoo and Newchwang	Nanchang...	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Kuochow...	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Panama Maru...	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Katong...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Haitan...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kulsang...	Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Wingsang...	Saturday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haitan...	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Korea...	(on Saturday, 27th inst.) Letters ... 9.00 A.M. (on Sunday) Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M. Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M. Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M. Thursday, 1st, 10.00 A.M. Friday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M. Saturday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M. Sunday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang...	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Chofoo and Newchwang	Nanchang...	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Kuochow...	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Panama Maru...	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Katong...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Haitan...	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kulsang...	Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.

MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such Postal Guide 121).

MAILS for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHUI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. on Sundays.

MAILS for MACAO is despatched per s.s. *Sui An* on week-days at 7.15 a.m., on Sunday the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.

MAILS for NANTAU and SUABU are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

MAILS for KONGMOON and KUMOHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

MAILS for LONG ISLAND (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch *Cheung Chow* daily at 2.30 p.m.

NO mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

Local Deliveries—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 23rd.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	23 1/4
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	184 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos	88 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	108 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	12 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.10
BANK SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$7.51 discount.
Chinese ... 10 "	\$7.55 "
Hongkong ... 20 "	\$7.18 "
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$7.40 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$995, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$87.10, buyers
China Boreo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 17 1/2.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$20, sales & buy.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Whang & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$53, sal. & sel.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$7, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers
Farwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, sales
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$3, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19 1/2.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$75, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$18 1/2.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$5	\$25, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$100	\$157 1/2, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	\$100	\$815.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$192.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$95, sellers
Hunphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Fr. 250	all	\$700.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$2.30.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$12 1/2, x div.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, x div.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$13, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$30 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$5	all	69, sel. L'don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	\$5	\$25, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$16.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3.10, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$24, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, x div. buy.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$4	\$10.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$64, buyers

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THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.
THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP gives 25 hours light for the consumption of one unit of current.
THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial c.p. is practically undiminished.
IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Hefner candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IN EVERY BULB.

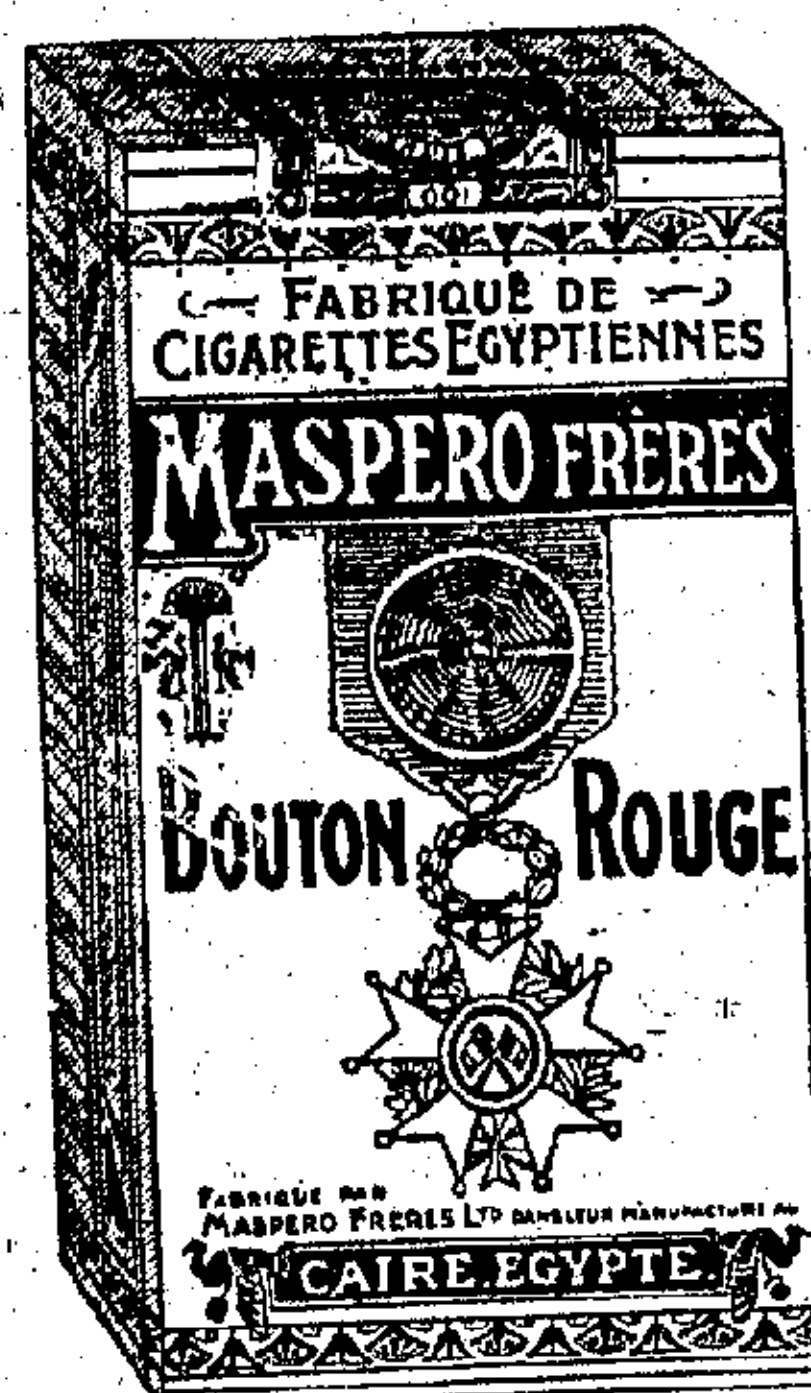
THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours' burning.
IT DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more, PROVE AS EXPENSIVE AS AN ORDINARY CARBON LAMP, for it lasts four times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.
IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit and fits existing lamp-holders.
THE "OSRAM" LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.
IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. This, added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.
THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Enclosed Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing the latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.
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TO-MORROW

9 P.M.—"The Follies" at Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 27th May—Thirteenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., at the Office of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 12.15 P.M.
Tuesday, 30th May—Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Penwick & Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.
Friday, 2nd June—Auction of Machinery, &c., at the Godowns situate in Wild-dell, Wanchai, by Geo. P. Lammert, 10 A.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG
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OPIMUM.

May 16th.

Quotations are:—
Malwa New ... \$2,250/2,300 per picul.
Malwa Old ... \$2,320/2,350 "
Malwa Older ... \$2,370/2,390 "
Malwa V. Old ... \$2,420/2,450 "
Persian fine quality ... \$1.125 "
Persian extra fine ... \$2.025 "
Patna New ... \$2,375 per chest.
Patna Old ... \$2,375 "
Buenos New ... \$2,375 "
Buenos Old ... \$2,325 "

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